government and opposition to its policy may also be included among the reasons of the run upon the treasury, and of the refusal to renew its bills. It is as yet to soon to judge of the effect upon the public mind of this arbitrary measure, but there can be no doubt of its transcalate.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

thereates the independence of European and Prussian Courts, who are exclusively occupied with the condentice how their hold upon their now Come. Prance and England can in no case come to the condentice how their hold upon their now Come. Prance and England can in no case come to the purchased by a guarantee from the Western Powers to against each with in maintaining Austria and Prussia in the possession of their non-forman territorics—a guarantee which could only be given in utter contempt and disregard of the principle, to account the contempt and disregard of the principle, to account the contempt and disregard of the principle, to account the contempt and disregard of the principle, to account the contempt and the contempt a

major General Von Prittwitz was lately on a visit of inspection at the fortress of Thorn, on the frontier of Prussia and Russian Poland. The accidental circumstance of an adjutant of Prince Paskiewitsch being in the town at the same time caused an intention to be imputed to his visit the very reverse of the correct one. THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

THE POSITION OF THE CONTENDING

From the London New, May 72.

The news forth reaches the discovery of the correct one.

From the London New, May 72.

The news forth reaches the first of a private factory character. The French cruiser, at least of a private, are besturing themselves in the Greek vaters; the Gonera basing according to the latest advices, the Gonera basing agardison remains, and the Girosader, and the combined operations of the flower of the content of

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treaty has been concluded between the Czar and Persia, or between him and Bokhara and Khiva.

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN CONVENTION.

[From the Paris Le Pays, May 26.]

If the reply of Russia should not offer a complete security, the hear of commen defence and action will commence for the two allied Powers. An attack towards the Balkans, the passage of those mountains by the Russian armies, will suffice to impose on Austria and Prussia the obligation of acting offensively and defensively. Well, then, unless some unforcesen and wonderful event take place—unless Russia give way before the last summons of her old allies, decided on becoming her enemies—unless (which is most unlikely) she accept the humiliation of a retreat, more distressing when it is the result of a diplomatic summons than when caused by a defeat—unless the Czar censent to submit to a peace, for the efficiency of which Europe will know how to have proper guarantees, it is evident that the eventuality foreseen by the courts of Vienna and Berlin has been realized—Russia is marching towards the Balkans; the strategical arrangements of Prince Paskiewitsch, and the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia, leave no doubt as to the new plan of campaign adopted against the Ottoman empire. The heroism of the soldiers of Omar Pacha has certainly stopped the Russian armies; the presence of the English-French forces may at present keep them in check, and soon, we hope, force them back. But the intention is not the less evident, and, had it not been for the obstacles thrown in their way, the Russians would, perhaps, have been before this at Adrianople, while their gold and their emissaries excite odious insurrections, which menace Germany as much as Turkey. The casus belli specified in the Austro-Prussian treaty is consequently flagrant, and if Russia does not yield to the last representations addressed to her, it is certain that she will see these two powerful adversaries, named Prussia and Austria, resolutely take up arms against her. The acts which have

THE BALTIC.

THE BALTIC.

CUTTING OUT EXPEDITION AT LIBAU.

The London Netes of the 27th of May says:—The following letter from Libau, dated the 18th, affords a good dies of the feelings of the inhabitants of that town on witnessing the dashing exploits of some boats' crews of her Majesty's ship Amphion. They are evidently convinced that the Czar, with all his boasted power, is unable to protect them. The existence of Libau is due to the forbearance of our admiral:—

LIBAU, May, 1854.

Our town has been the theatre of a dreadful scene. At about 10 o'clock, the steamers Amphion and Conflict laid anchor in our roads, and at halfpast 11 a bearer of a flag of truce came with his boat on shore with a letter from the captain of the Amphion, A. C. Key, demanding that all Russian vessels in the harbor should be delivered up at once, in which case no shot should be fired, but if the contrary, the town had to submit to the consequences.

The answer was that we had no power to deliver up the vessels in the time prescribed; that the most of them were lying in a swampy pond; that our town was in an indefensive state; that we had no military, and that the bearer of the flag of truce could convince himself of the fact. It was, therefore, hoped by the inhabitants would be adopted till the vessels could be got out, and that it was expected that her Britannic Majesty's representatives would only undertake what was consistent with humanity and power. And what do you think was the

THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Paris Monitury states that the French have just received two despatches from Vice Admiral Hamelin, respecting the movements of Vice Admiral Hamelin, respecting the movements of the combined squadrons in the Black See, since the bombardment of Odesas. The following are the principal passages:

VILLE DE PARIS,

MONSIERLE MINISTRE—On the fourth day after the bombardment of the imperial city of Odesas, the winds having vered to the north, the two squadrons set sail on the morning of the 28th of April, and steered for the coast west of the Crimes, as I had agreed upon with Admiral Dundas. On the 28th, Indian ourselves in sight of the lands bordering Eupstoria, I detached the steam covertic Caton, accompanied by the Furious, to explore the bay on the scott of the activative of the coast west of the Crimes, as I had agreed upon with Admiral Dundas. On the 28th, Indian ourselves in sight of the lands bordering Eupstoria, I detached the steam covertic Caton, accompanied by the Furious, to explore the bay on the scott of the coast of the coast

THE BRITISH STEAM FRIGATE TIGER.
The Russian Invalide gives the following report from
General Osten-Sacken, relative to this catastrophe, in a
supplement to its edition of the 12th of May:—
I hasten to lay before your highness (Prince Paskiewitch) the flag and jack of the British steam frigate
Tiger, of 400 horse power. It ran aground, was set on I hasten to lay before your highness (Prince Paskiewitch) the flag and jack of the British steam riggate Tiger, of 400 horse power. It ran aground, was set on fire, and blown up, as it was impossible to get it afloat and bring it into the harbor, because two other steamers prevented the attempt. The following are the details:—This morning, May 12, the frigate, which came in the direction from St. Sebastopol, got ashore near Kartazri, shout six wersts (4½ miles) from Odessa. Two position fieldpleces (18 or 12 pounders) of No. 2 battery, 16th brigade, under Lieut. Abakoumoff, arrived from the Lustdorf colony before the other two steamers could assist the Tiger, and, supported by two companies of the Dnieper reserve infantry regiment and a platoon of lancers of Count Neketine's regiment, opened their fire with such precision that, after the vessel had received several shots, and its captain had lost his foot, she was forced to surrender. The enemy's shot flew harmlessly over the battery, (evidently from the vessel lying on her beam), the colors were hauled down, and the lieutonant, who had taken command, presented himself before me and declared his crew prisoners of war. By my orders he sent his boats and crew ashore, and laid down his and their arms. They and their wounded, five in number, were sent to the quarantine. Meanwhile eight pieces of the light position battery No. 2 (12 pounders), and the horse battery No. 11, arrived from Odessa, with a battallon of the Urraine light infantry, with two squadrons of Archduke Ferdinand's lancers, reached the shore. The enemy's wounded were not yet removed before two enemy's steamers were observed through the shore. The enemy's wounded were not yet removed before two enemy's teamers were observed through the shore. The enemy's wounded were not yet removed before two enemy's teamers were observed through the fog. As no means were at hand to float the surrendered vessel, and get her into port, and as more enemy's vessels might also arrive at any moment, I ordered the strand

POLAND.

The Ost Deutsche Post has advices of the 20th of May, from Cracrow, according to which preparations are making for "mobilizing" all the troops in Russian Poland. An artillery park of seventy guns has already reached Kielce, where one of the three Russian corps is to be placed.

WALLACHIA.

WALLACHIA.

The Prussian Correspondence says that Prince Paskie witch has issued orders to General Danneberg to suspend the evacuation of the western portion of Great Wallachia, and that the latter has been reinforced, so as to enable him to defend the line from the Aluta to the Jalomnitza. It is also said that General Livrandi is ordered to retreas the Aluta, (evidently for the purpose of drawing off some of Omer Pacha's troops from the centre.) General Luders, it is added, has advanced with 32,000 men within two cannon shot of Silistria. The free corps are to be reorganized.

GREECE.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The Monitors of this (Gaturday) morning announces that General Forey, commanding the fourth division of the army of the East, has proceeded to the Pirzus, with a view of taking possession of that port. A body of English marines, which have been placed under the command of General Forey, form part of the expedition.

mand of General Forey, form part of the expedition.

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS IN THE AUSTRALIAN SEAS.

A correspondent of the London Globe writes thus:

— Prowling about the South Seas there are two heavy Russian frigates, the Dians, and a consort. A Russian frigates, the Dians, and a consort. A Russian squadron is at Batavia. Lawless California and the mongrel republics of South America are infested with desperadoes to whom piracy would be pleasant pastime; and if the war lasts, clipper privateers from these quarters, under the Russian flag, will soon be at sea dogging our gold ships. But to the Diana. Unquestionably it would be possible for this fine frigate and her consort, well handled by dashing commanders, to steal along and successively destroy our six Australian and New Zenland ohief towns—Sydney, Melbourne, Adelsaide, Hobart Town, Auckland, and Wellington. Most of these places are noble deep-water ports, where even a seventy-

APPREHENSIONS OF INVASION AT ST. P.
TERBURG.

[From the London Despatch, May 28.]

Mr. Frederick Buckmall, a son of Mr. W. Buckmal of the late eminent Bristol firm of Buckmall as Spark, has just returned from St. Petersburg, whe he had been for five years occupying a responsibly position in connection with one of the largest me cantile firms there, and from the accounts which M. Buckmall brings with him it is evident that, in hig circles, the possibility of an attack by the combine forces on the capital of Russia itself is seriously electrained. Amongst the masses of the city a superstitions confidence in the successful issue of the was generally prevails. This is founded on the widely spread belief that the war is a religious one, undertaken for religious objects; and it leads to a confidence that, God being with the Emperor, he must prevail. The Imperial Muscovite himself does no appear to be so well at ease. It is understood that the commandant of the important fortress of Gross that has informed, him that, although of greateringth, it is not impregnable.

The Emperor Nicholas is obviously very anxious on the matter, for he goes himself to Cronstad twice, and sometimes thrice a week, and all concivable efforts are being employed to strengthen it as far as possible. Meanwhile the imperial city is being crowded, these are quartered on the inhabitants, it their very evident and great annoyance. Mr. Buckmall saw s' body of 1,500 Cossacks marching toward the capital, which is of itself a significant mark of the feeling of the government, for the troops of that class are rarely if ever employed in the city. Many of the noblity and jeading families are quitting their town residences and retiring into the interfor carrying with them their plate, jewels, and portable property of value, and the English, French, and other foreign residents were quitting in such numbers that Mr. Buckmall had to wait for six weeks be fore he could get a place by the conveyance, which runs twice a week from St. Petersburg to Tukun. As a f

nall noticed that some houses on the side of the Neva were being pulled down, and defences erected opposite the main part of St. Petersburg.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATEERING QUESTIQM.

[From the London Advertisor, May 25.]

We have reason to believe that a recent romor, which set forth that Lord Elgin would visit Washington on his way to resume his Vice-royal office in Canada, on a mission connected with the privateering question—in consequence of certain matters which Mr. Buchanan, the Minister at this Court, did not feel himself empowered to arrange—is not strictly accurate. We understand that, in regard to privateering, there has been no difficulty whatever, the government of the United States having, from the first, been in accord with the Allied Prowers in their views upon the subject; and that, in fact, among the mass of respectable American citisons, the feeling is as strong as in France and England in favor of the suppression of this barbarous resource of maritime belingerents. The object of Lord Elgin's friendly visit, we hear, is more in connection with the North American Fisheries question, and matters relating to the Colonial government; in regard to the European war his lordship's visit can only be in reference to remote and imprebable contingencies.

An able and eloquent American statesman—the Hon. Mr. Walker—while inthis country, sem few years ago, publicly assured us, that if threstened with invasion from France, or any foreign power, our Yankee descendants would, in the hour of need, cross the Atlantic in thousands to defend the land and the shrines of their fathers. Washington did not contemplate an event of this nature, or prebably he would have made it an exception to the principles he propounded in that famous and sagicous production which he bequeathed to the republic as its plan of government. The United States, however ardent the government and people may see to continue to permit Russian intimidation and meddling in the she must apply to have new fleets built when her

so large a mintary force as is now note on three new marshals of France is spoken of as having been decided upon. The persons named; are generals Baraguay d'Hilliers, Ornano, and d'Hautpoul. Marshall Baraguay d'Hilliers is to command, under the Emperor, the Armée du Nord in the camp of Helfant, and General Rollin is to be chief of the staff.

shall Baraguay d'Hilliers is to command, under the Emperor, the Armée du Nord in the camp of Helfant, and General Rollin is to be chief of the staff. Marshal d'Hautpoul is to command the Armée du Midi (camp at Marshelles), and Marshal Ornano is to remain at the Invalides.

The news of the arrest of the Archbishop of Friburg by the government of Baden has excited considerable sensation here among the clergy; but it is only the ultra portion that approves of his conduct.

I have already contradicted, and from very good authority, this rumor which was current that the Emperor contemplated a discolution of his marriage with the Empress. My allusion to the rumor was, perhaps, more vague than was necessary, even with every possible consideration for the delicacy of the subject. The rumor is still current, for there are some members of the legitimist party who spare neither money nor pains to propagate it; and in several of the foreign journals it is alluded to as having gained much credit in Paris. I contradict again, in the most peremptory manner, the rumor itself, and also the statement of its having gained considerable credit in this capital. Nothing whatever has occurred to warrant even the supposition that there is any ground for desiring a divorce on political grounds, and still less for supposing that if the hope of direct issue had diminished, such a circumstance would affect the union of the distinguished personages alluded to. If my anxiety not to appear to be a court adulator were not even greater than my determination to refrain from statements or remarks of an opposite character, founded on systematic hostility or idle gossip, I could mention twenty facts to show that if the political career of the Emperor has presented incidents which would justify severe criticism, his social relations are such that it would be utterly impossible to fix upon him a single fact to indicate that his political ambition, great as it may be, would ever preponderate over an affections. All that is necessary now is to assert t

who have a real or funcied interest in his leaving no direct issue.

Amstria.

[Vienns (May 22) Corresponderee of the London Chronicle.]

Whatever may be the opinions of the English press with regard to the bona fide intentions of the Vienna Court in the present European complications, certain it is that very large masses of troops are being sent to the Polish frontier. The diplomatic relations between Austria and Rossia are tightening from day to day; nor do I think that a positive rupture can be staved off much longer. On the other hand. I am bound to confirm the intelligence of the particularly well-informed Paris correspondent of the Chronicle, who in a recent letter advised you that Anstria will certainly not precipitate a rupture with Rossia, both on account of the fact that the Anglo-French forces in the East are, as yet, by no means adequate in point of numbers to venture upon decisive operations, and because, with regard to the "refuge question," and the contemplated re-establishment of Poland, certain required assurances from the Westorn Powers are still wanting, and without which Austrian statemen may probably deem it prudent still to hold back for a time, unless an unforced turn of events should call for prompt action.

This morning the Emperor Francis Joseph received in a private audience Cecil Boothby, Esq., one of the directors of the Sydenham Crystal Palace, with whom his Majesty entered into a most condescending and animated conversation on the subject of this truly noble and gigantic enterprise, and with the details of which his Majesty scened to be perfectly familiar, assuring Mr. Boothby that he took a very lively interest in the sause. In reply te that gentlema's request that his Majesty might.